The Time Piece.

VOL. II. No. 113.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4. 1798. [SIX CENTS

PUBLISHED ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, & FRIDAYS, BY M. L. DAVIS & Co. No. 28, MOORE STREET, NEAR WHITEHALL.

PITT & BUONAPARTE.

A FRENCH writer has aſſimilated the character of Mr. Pitt to that of Buonaparte; not ironically, but as ſeriouſly and certainly as juſtly as that grave ſenator Dr. Laurence found a ſimilitude between the characters of Hanno and Mr. Fox. It muſt be confeſſed, however, that both Buonaparte and Pitt are conquerors; with this diffeaence, that the one has gained victories over the enemies of his country; the other has gained victories over the liberties of his fellow citizens. Remarking upon the compariſon, a French periodical writer makes the following obſervations;

"What point of contract is there between the two? The one is the horror of the world by his politics, the other is the hope of mankind by his victories. The firſt reigns over an humbled, ruined and degraded people, by calumny, corruption, violence artifice, treaſon, and gold. The ſecond to free oppreſſed nations and to ſupport free people, makes uſe only of valour, awful force, generoſity, and republican bayonets.

"Pitt formed in three years a coalition of kings by gold. Buonaparte broke it in one campaign by the ſword.

Pitt beaten in Belgium, in Holland, in Germany, in Sardinia, and in Italy, votes only for war.

"Buonaparte, the conqueror of the powers of Italy, and of the moſt warlike nations in Europe, ſighs only for peace.

"This proſcribes republicans, that ſets them free.

"Pitt perſecutes and ſacrifices the catholics of Ireland. Buonaparte treats with toleration the turbulent catholics of Italy.

"Pitt lights up by corruption in France and Europe, the torches of fanaticiſm.

"Buonaparte labours with courage to extinguiſh them.

"The Engliſh miniſter has tried and baniſhed every free man whom he could ſeize in Scotland and Ireland; every learned patriot and republican men of [illegible] encouraged, and defended, all learned and enlightened men in Italy.

"Pitt has infuſed into diplomacy, cunning, perfidy, and pride.

"Buonaparte has given to politics, an eminent character of moderation.

"What compariſon can be drawn between Buonaparte and Pitt? What is there in common between a generous ſoldier and a perfidious miniſter; between a great captain and a ſtockjobbing chancellor; between the moſt illuſtrious general of a great nation, and the moſt perverſe miniſter of an ambitious monarch?

"What ſimilitude can be found between the moſt immoral propagator of ſlavery, and the generous founder of republics; between the worſt miniſter of an oppreſſed, and the beſt citizen of a free country; between the oppreſſor of all nations, and the deliverer of Italy?

"All Europe abhors Pitt; all the world admires Bounaparte. The two hemiſpheres is covered with ſlavery and blood by the politics of Pitt: it is at London that the two Indies muſt be releaſed from their fetters by the genius of Buonaparte,

"See how the juſtice of ages haſtens her career at the voice of Liberty; ſhe has broken the buſt of Pitt. and covered the wrecks of it with a blood-ſtained crape: whilſt ſhe has crowned with the olive, the laurel, and the oak, the ſtatue of Buonaparte.

"Already has the Ciſalpine Republic honoured him with the name of Buonaparte *Italicus*. Europe points out to him a title rendered neceſſary to the glory of the hero, and the happineſs of the world, the title of Buonaparte *Britannicus*.

"It is at London that the ſeas are enſlaved. Africa demands from her the abolition of the ſlave trade. Aſia claims the freedom of her commerce and her induſtry. America demands the liberty of trade; and all Europe deſires the independence of all nations, and the common occupancy of the ſeas, eſtabliſhed by natural right."

From a late London Paper.

SEIZURE OF MERCHANDIZE.

The determination which the Directory have recently made to ſeize and confiſcate all neutral ſhips touching at Engliſh ports, is one, which as far as it reſpects neutral ſhips is ſevere, unjuſtifiable, and a violation of the law of nations. But what is it when viewed in its relation to Great Brtain? A meaſure of retributed juſtice! Have we forgotten, have the French forgotten that famous, or rather infamous ſcheme of ſtarving France by the ſeizure of all neutral veſſels laden with provisions for that country. A ſcheme as hoſtile to the law of nations as horrible to the principle of humanity: a meaſure of more enormous atrocity than this decree of the French, inaſmuch as the food that is to nourish and ſuſtain man is of more immediate importance to him than any merchandize, however valuable or precious. But the Britiſh Government, it is ſaid, paid neutral powers for the cargoes ſo ſeized. True; but that does not in the ſlighteſt degree weaken the argument as far as it relates to France. We ſhall be told, perhaps, that we are ſtepping out of our way to defend the conduct of the French. We deny it. We are only ſhewing how ſyſtematically ſhallow the politics of adminiſtration have been, who, from the commencement of the war, have adopted principles and plans which they were doubtful whether they could execute, but which, if they failed, they muſt have been certain would bring on them, not on them alone, for if that had been the caſe, we ſhould have little cauſe for ſorrow, but upon their country the ſevereſt retaliation.

This decree of the Directory will only be inferior in its effect upon our commerce to the new aſſeſſed tax bill. They are fit companions for each other. For France, notwithſtanding the war, took either by neutral veſſels going direct to France, or by the circuitous route to Hamburgh, the woollens of Leeds, the cottons of Manchester, a great quantity of hardware, ſadlery, and leather. All theſe trades will of courſe ſuffer moſt ſeverely But the people of England have their indemnity for all theſe miſeries and miſchances in the retaining Mr. Pitt in office. And indeed, as good ſometimes comes out of evil, even the name of William Pitt may be mentioned by future ages without horror—without horror, as having expiated his offences by the ſeverity of his puniſhment—as having afforded a ſevere example of national juſtice, and a warning to future miniſters, that there is a degree beyond which human [illegible] is not to be goaded with impunity; that there is a point of depreſſion and degradation below which a people cannot fall—and that man, as Mr. Curran ſo eloquently obſerves, "can continue to ſink only until, by the force and preſſure of the deſcent, the ſpring of his immortal faculties acquires that recuperative energy and effort that hurries him as many miles aloft."

A BILL

To ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof, laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Thurſday laſt.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That no ſhip or veſſel, owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any perſon reſident within the United States and which ſhall depart therefrom after the day of next, ſhall be allowed to proceed directly, or from any intermediate port or places, to any port or place within the territory of the French republic, or the dependencies thereof, or to any place in the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, or ſhall be employed in any trade or commerce with or for any perſon reſident within the juriſdiction, or under the authority of the French republic. And if any ſhip or veſſel, in any voyage thereafter commencing, and before her return within the United States, ſhall be voluntarily carried, or ſuffered to proceed to any French port or place as aforeſaid, or ſhall be employed as aforeſaid, contrary to the intent hereof, every ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall accrue, the one half to the uſe of the United States, and the other half to the uſe of any perſon or perſons, citizens of the United States, who will inform and proſecute for the ſame, and ſhall be liable to be ſeized, proſecuted and condemned in any circuit or diſtrict court of the United States which ſhall be holden within or for the diſtrict where the ſeizure ſhall be made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the day of next, no clearance for a foreign voyage ſhall be granted to any ſhip or veſſel, owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any perſon reſident within the United States, until a bond ſhall be given to the uſe of the United States, wherein the owner or employer, if uſually reſident or preſent, where the clearance ſhall be required, and otherwiſe his agent or factor; and the maſter or captain of ſuch ſhip or veſſel for the intended voyage, ſhall be parties, and with ſufficient ſurety or ſureties, in a ſum equal to double the value of the ſhip or veſſel, with condition that the ſame ſhall not, during her intended voyage, or before her return within the United States, proceed or be carried, directly or indirectly, to any port or place within the territory of the French republic, or the dependencies thereof, or any place in the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, unleſs by diſtreſs of weather, or want of proviſions, or by actual force and violence, to be fully proved and manifeſted before the acquittance of ſuch bond; and that ſuch veſſel is not, and ſhall not be employed during her intended voyage, or before her return as aforeſaid, in any traffic or commerce with or for any perſon reſident within the territory of that republic, or in any of the dependencies thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after

no French ſhip or veſſel, armed or unarmed, commiſſioned by or for, or under the authority of the French Republic or owned, fitted, hired or employed by any perſon reſident within the territory of that republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or failing or coming therefrom, ſhall be allowed an entry, or to remain within the territory of the United States, unleſs driven there by diſtreſs of weather, or in want of proviſions. And if contrary to the intent hereof any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be found within the juriſdictional limits of the United States, not being liable to ſeizure for any other cauſe, the company having charge thereof ſhall be required to depart and carry away the ſame, avoiding all unneceſſary delay; and if they ſhall, notwithſtanding, remain, it ſhall be the duty of the collector of the diſtrict wherein or neareſt to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be, to ſeize and detain the ſame, at the expence of the United ſtates: *Provided*, That ſhips or veſſels which ſhall be *bona fide* the property of, or hired or employed by citizens of the United States now actually reſident in France, or the dependencies thereof, ſhall be excepted from this prohibition until the

day of next, and no longer; and provided that in the caſe of veſſels hereby prohibited, which ſhall be driven by diſtreſs of weather, or the want of proviſions into any port or place of the United States, they may be ſuffered to remain under the cuſtody of the collector there or neareſt thereto, until ſuitable repairs or ſupplies can be obtained, and as ſoon as may be thereafter ſhall be required and ſuffered to depart; but no part of the lading of ſuch veſſel ſhall be taken out or diſpoſed of, unleſs by the eſpecial permit of ſuch collector, to defray the unavoidable expence of ſuch repairs or ſupplies.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

Sec. 5. *Provided*. And be it further enacted, That if before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs the French Republic, or the Government of France, and all perſons acting by or under their authority, ſhall clearly diſavow, and ſhall be found to refrain from the aggreſſions, depredations and hoſtilities which have been, and are by them encouraged and maintained againſt the veſſels and other property of the citizens of the United States and againſt their national rights and ſovereignty, in violation of the faith of treaties and the laws of nations, and ſhall thereby acknowledge the juſt claims of the United States to be conſidered as in all reſpects neutral, and unconnected in the preſent European war, if the ſame ſhall be continued, then and thereupon it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, being well aſcertained of the premiſes, to remit and diſcontinue the prohibition reſtraints hereby enacted and declared; and he ſhall be, and is hereby authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

Light Articles,

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The miniſter, whenever he infringes, the conſtitution, never fails to boaſt of his infinit aſſiduity, and his conſtant wiſhes to preſerve it. It is a common trick with pickpockets when they have pilfered a purſe to tell the Gentlemen to *take care of their pockets*, in order to avoid ſuſpicion themſelves.

Dean Swift ſaid, that the country was more indebted to his profeſſion than to any other for the propagation of the human ſpecies: upon late enquiry *ten* poor Curates appeared to have among them *ſeventy-ſeven* Children!

The child bed linen which the princeſſes are making is, previous to its being ſent to Wirtemberg, to be ſubmitted to the inſpection of Mr. Pitt for his approbation.

The difference of conduct between the French republic and the allies with reſpect to foreign powers ſeems to be this, that the French Republic have only taken part of the dominions belonging to the potentates that oppoſed them, whereas the allies would have divided all the territories of the French Republic if they could.

The Iriſh miniſterial papers attempt to prove the general tranquility of Ireland in a curious way: They inſiſt upon it that it is neceſſary to put the greater part of the kingdom, and even the capitol itſelf, *out of the king' peace!*

We agree moſt cordially with the miniſterial papers, that the hanging of a figure repreſenting the miniſter was a great and unjuſtifiable outrage. There is not a man in the Country that wiſhes to ſee Mr. Pitt hung *in effigy*.

The *ſailors* conceive that on the day of proceſſion, that they were equal to the biſhops, as both parties were *paid for praying!*

When the ſoldiers in Ireland are in ſearch of any ſuſpicious perſons, they generaly *fire into the place*, where ſuppoſed to be concealed. If the ſhrieks of the unhappy objects betray them, the ſoldiers *pick them out* with their bayonets!

The *unextinguiſhable fire* which the French have diſcovered will probably, like the telegraphe, be adopted by our government. It would be of eſſential ſervice in the North of Ireland!

A certain quack very properly puts at the top of his advertiſement, "*a caution.*"

A treaſury Journal of yeſterday concludes a long bombaſtic paragraph on the ſtate of the country with "*unity! unity! unity!*" in Ireland ſuch an admonition would be *high treaſon*.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *MAY* 31.

A gentleman from the fort juſt as our paper was going to preſs, informs that the ſloop Nancy, capt. Hardy has arrived from Cape Francois. Ten miles within the bay, yeſterday morning, Capt. Hardy was boarded by a French privateer, and immediately after, the GANGES ſloop of war hove in ſight. Capt. Hardy ſpoke the Ganges informed Capt. Dale of the privateer, and left him in chaſe of her under a preſs of ſail.

ALARMING!

We received the following this morning, from the editor of the Long Iſland Herald—

"Mr. BROWN,

"SIR—My paper not being out at the time the Mail ſtarts, I encloſe, by deſire of Mr. Kuhn the mate of the brig Deleware, the following particulars

Your's, &c.

"D. FROTHINGHAM."

"Sag-Harbour, (L. I.) May 28.

"Yeſterday morning arrived at this place in a ſmall ſhip's yawl, Geroge Kuhn, mate of the Brig Delaware belonging to Philadelphia, and 5 of the hands, belonging to the above veſſel. Mr. Kuhn informs that in lat 33. 30. N. long. 70. W. about 7, A. M. May 8th, was boarded by the French privateer Independence, capt. John Littlepeter, of and from Gaudaloupe, bound on the coaſt mounting 12 guns, and 100 men. Captain Dumphy, maſter of the Delaware, a boy, and the paſſengers, remained on board the brig, which was manned and ſent to Gaudaloupe—the Frenchmen ſaying ſhe was a *bon prize*. Mr. Kuhn remained on board the privateer till Monday laſt the 21ſt inſtant, during which time, ſhe ſpoke and took the following veſſels, viz.

"May 14, at 6 A. M. captured the Flora, captain Hudſon, from Baltimore, bound to Halifax, out 8 days, Nantucket ſhoals bearing S E. 15 or 20 leagues.

"May 21 at 8 A. M. captured the ſchooner Olivia, Hull, from Antigua bound to N York. out 18 Days, Sandy Hook bearing NW. 30 leagues—Took out B. Dean, mate, D. Lyon paſſenger, and 3 ſeamen, and ſent her for Gaudaloupe.

Same time boarded brig Chatham—detained her 3 hours then permited her to proceed.

"Same day at 4 P M. captured the brig Sarah, Quinton, from St John's, New Brunſwick, bound to Philadelehia, laden with plaiſter of Paris—took the hands out and burnt her.

Same time boarded the ſhip Townſend, capt. Hilton, from Antigua bound to Wiſcaſſet—cleared him on account of taking the priſoners (Americans) on board his veſſel.

On Tueſday morning laſt, Mr. Kuhn and the four hands, left the Townſend about 15 leagues from Montauk-Point, and yeſterday arrived at this place."

CHARLESTON, *MAY* 8

We have been favoured with a copy of the following excellent and juſt decree, given by the judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Naſſau, in the caſe of a ſchooner belonging to this port taken and ſent in there a few weeks ago, having 40.000 dollars and a valuable cargo on board, by the Britiſh frigate Thetis, captain Cochran.

Upon the whole I am of opinion that this ſaid ſchooner Hector is American property. That the claimant Robert Lead removed from his own country in a time of perfect peace, and became a citizen of the United States before the ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Great Britain and the United States, and that by the ſaid treaty, he is to all intents and purpoſes to be conſidered as a citizen of the ſaid United States: That Thomas Fraſer, part owner of the goods on board the ſaid Schooner Hector is in the ſame ſituation: That the citizens of America have a right as neutrals to trade to and from the ports of the Spaniſh dominions, and alſo to and from the Britiſh ports: That it is a known fact, that the commanders of the Britiſh fleets and armies at St. Domingo, and the cuſtom houſe officers there, have granted licenſes to Spaniſh ſubjects to bring proviſions and other refreſhments for the uſe of his majeſty's troops and fleets; That no fraud or colluſion in the preſent caſe has appeared, but the buſineſs has been carried on openly avowedly, and in conſequence of the before mentioned licence. I do therefore hereby diſmiſs the ſaid libel as wholly unſupported by any proof, and do adjudge, ſentence and decree, that the ſaid Schooner Hector, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods, wares and merchandizes, money and bullion laden on board the ſame, and libelled as aforeſaid, be reſtored to the claimant Robert Read, as American, neutral property, and that the captors pay the coſts of the ſuit.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, May 30.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole, were again engaged in diſcuſſing the motion of Mr. Gallatin to ſtrike out that ſection of the bill for laying and collecting direct taxes, which went to lay three-fourths of the two millions of dollars propoſed to be raiſed by a tax on lands, houſes and ſlaves, to be raiſed from houſes, the queſtion upon which, after a long diſcuſſion, was carried 45 to 39. The committee then roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

A bill was reported by Mr. Sewall, and made the order for Thurſday, ſo. ſuſpending all commercial intercourſe between the United States and the French republic and its dependencies.

The Senate informed the Houſe that the Preſident had approved and ſigned the act for raiſing a Proviſional Army, and the act for the further protection of the Commerce and Coaſts of the United States.

A reſolution was propoſed to the Houſe by Mr. Macon, propoſing an adjournment of both Houſes of Congreſs on the 14th of June. On motion of Mr. Harper, it was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

Thurſday, May 31.

The Houſe took up the reſolution laid upon the table, propoſing a poſtponement of the two Houſes on the 14th inſtant which, after a few obſervations from Mr. Sewall on the impoſſibility of ſaying how ſoon the public buſineſs would be got through, was negatived 34 to 32. The unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday, viz. the bill for laying and aſſeſſing direct taxes, was on motion of Mr Sitgreaves poſtponed till this day. The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing a marine corps, and agreed to it, without amendment. They alſo went into a committee of the whole on the bill to ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof, which was agreed to without oppoſition. The blank for fixing the time of the act to take effect, will be filled up on the third reading. Both the above bills were ordered to be read a third time yeſterday.

Adjourned.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4.

The eſtabliſhment of Mr. Avery's hotel in the houſe originally intended for the reſidence of the governor of the ſtate of New York, rendered uſeleſs by the removal of the ſeat of government to Albany, merits the patronage of a liberal public. The ſplendor of the building; the elegance of the apartments; the excellence of the accommodations; the diligence and politeneſs of the maſter; the ſalubrity of the air—and above all, the enchanting and extenſive proſpect it commands, makes it pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed beyond any inn in the Union, and bid fair to enſure ſucceſs to a ſcheme worthy the attention of every traveller, and the citizens at large.

Every day's arrival might more, and more convince our governors of the madneſs and impolicy of breaking with France. That her depredations on our commerce have been diſtreſſing and injurious the democratic federaliſts will not deny; nor do they attempt to juſtify them; but that the condition of things can be bettered by war, we deny, and that every thing dear and valuable may be loſt by it is apparent to every perſon. If the jealouſy of our national character would permit us to apply to Britain for aſſiſtance, ſhe cannot afford it. Every effort, energy—all her ſhips, men, money, are neceſſary to her exiſtence. The war is about to be brought home to her own ſhores. France, our future enemy, poſſeſſes immenſe and unequalled reſources; the greateſt military eſtabliſhment ever the world witneſſed; a navy, joined to thoſe of her allies, formidable in the extreme; a vaſt and magnificent policy; an influence in Europe paramount to the reſt of Europe. Such is the enemy with whom we are to contend. Could we wait no longer? Was the meaſure neceſſary at any time? Ought ſix millions be expoſed to the incalculable miſeries of war, becauſe their governors are angry? Ought ſtateſmen loſe their temper?

"*But man, proud man,*
Dreſt in a little brief authority,
Plays ſuch fantaſtic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep."

Was it not highly ingenious, or was it a bull, to introduce the war meaſure laſt, and make proviſion only for a peace eſtabliſhment? If this meaſure had paſſed into a law early in the ſeſſion, the oppoſition would have joined in every meaſure of defence, becauſe then indeed it becomes neceſſary. Does it not ſeem as if the movers and ſupporters of this bill, were antifederaliſts, for introducing a war meaſure without means of meeting it?

The military profeſſion threatens to ſwallow up all others: kings, princes, cardinals, biſhops, popes, preſidents, all engage in it.

The leaſt of the evils that will reſult from a war with France will be to be ſhut out from the commerce of almoſt all Europe.

Why does not the goverment prepare for the defence of the country? Why are not the people informed that war is declared?

It will be now ſeen, whether the *little gentry*, who inſult their betters, with the names of Jacobin, &c. or the honeſt mechanics and yeomanry, ſo abuſed, will labour moſt for the public good. The firſt will modeſtly wait for a cargo of *commiſſions*; the laſt, with a flush of independence on their cheeks, will gird on their ſwords and combat *foreign invaders*, with as much zeal as they did *domeſtic traitors*.

We underſtand that handſome offers have been made the celebrated Dr. Willis, to come to America and feel the pulſe of a certain perſonage, high in dignity. We do not however vouch for the truth of this information.

What revolutions and changes a few years produce in the attachments and alliances of nations. Ten years ago, a man would have been laughed at, who ſhould have inſinuated that America would be more intimately connected with her former oppreſſor, Great Britain, than with her deliverer, France.

Mungo Parke, the great African traveller, is chiefly indebted for his ſucceſs to the preſcience of his godfathers and godmothers at his baptiſm: Aided by his name, he paſſed every where for a *native* of the Moors.

A London paper of February 1, ſtates, that ſeveral United Iriſhmen were committed to the county jail of Tipperary, at Clonmeil, the week before, one of whom, John Mallowney, late a private in the Meath militia, is charged with having a lieutenancy in the inſurgent army.

The corvette, the Volant, which carried out the deputies to Cayenne, has returned. The perſons tranſported are all in good health, and the corvette, in the way home, took an Engliſh veſſel. It is not true that Barthelemy is dead. (Redacteur.)

On Monday the ſurviving Spaniſh priſoners, taken in the prize of his Britannic majeſty's ſloop of war Braak, were carried up to Philadelphia, and given up to the agents of Spain.

The crew of the Braak conſiſted of 83 perſons in all, about half of which were ſaved including thoſe who were in the prize.—The officers left alive are the prize maſter, the midſhipman, and the boatſwain,—The accident altogether is a melancholy one, but is greatly heightened by the circumſtance of the captain's lady being ſo near as New York, where ſhe was every hour in anxious expectation of the happineſs of meeting him.

The whole of the new acquiſition of the French republic in Europe contain above 26848 ſquare miles and 5,33 000 inhabitants, a population which by far exceeds that of the empire of Frederick II. at the time that he waged a ſucceſsful war againſt ſeveral of the greater powers of Europe. It is clear, that if the increaſe of five millions of inhabitants were ſpread over a larger tract of country it would add leſs to the ſtrength of the French republic in proportion to its greater extent. Four mil-

ions of men inhabiting a territory as large as Maſſachuſets and Connecticut, would be far more formidable, and more capable of repelling an atack of a hoſtile army of 100,000 men, than twelve millions of people diſperſed all over the United States.

Information for the New York Daily Gazette.

Health office. New York, Monday, five o'clock.

Your friend Time Piece is in good health and condition. The criſis of the diſeaſe is paſt, and all the ſymptoms are favourable. A few aſſaſſins wiſhing to come in for his birth-right ſought his life; but like Mithridates, he had taken antidotes, and venom and poiſon could not hurt him. I thought you would be pleaſed at hearing the recovery of your friend, and ſtole a moment from my occupation to give you the information. The phyſicians think in two or three weeks he will be able to walk abroad *every day*, without crutches. He may now be ſaid in the language of the poet, to poſſeſs what I hope, but fear you never will,

Mens ſana in corpore ſano.

P. S. Let me preſcribe for you; I entreat you. My mode of practice you will ſee laid down in Gilblas Sangrado.

Commercial Advertiſer.

We are ſorry that we are under the neceſſity of noticing, except by praiſe, any communication of the Commercial Advertiſer. However we may differ from that paper, in ſpeculative points, we believe that it is wholly American, even in its prejudices; and the enmity of Peter Porcupine is half ſufficient to procure it the good opinion of all good men. It has, however, one great fault, (whether by accident or deſign we know not) that of admitting diſgraceful perſonalities. A communication of this deſcription appeared in Saturday's paper, againſt a member of Congreſs, than whom America poſſeſſes not an abler or honeſter man, or one more devoted to its intereſts. We ſuggeſt this, in the hope that this vice will in future be laid aſide. This is not the time to irritate, but to unite; not the time to inflame, but to harmonize. The men who are finally to fight the battles of America, in general are the men whom you call diſorganizers.

Materials for a certain Editorial Quack

Executive Direc-

Letter from the central adminiſtration of Golo, to the miniſter of General Police.

Baſtia, 10 Nivoſe, Dec. 30, 6th year.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"That deſtructive ſcourge, of which I have already given you an account, which had manifeſted itſelf in ſome parts of this department, characteriſed by ſome as the plague, and by others an epidemic diſeaſe, which threatened Corſica, and which alarmed the whole ſurrounding country, has ceaſed entirely for about eighteen days paſt. The commiſſioner of the central adminiſtration, who had been ſent to the ſpot to check its progreſs, and apply a remedy, has, by a letter of the 7th inſt. aſſured me that this conſoling intelligence may be relied on. It has, however, been judged proper, in order that the reproduction of ſo dangerous a malady may be prevented, to deſtroy by fire the houſes in the unfortunate diſtrict of Solaro, where it had appeared with the moſt alarming ſymptoms. Humanity, citizen miniſter, demands ſome relief for the inhabitants of this country. To grant it will do honour to the benevolence of the nation.

(Signed) "SOTIN.

RESULT OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

John Jay, for Gov.	2921
Robert R. Livingſton,	2761
Majority for Mr. Jay,	160
Stephen Van Renſſelaer,	
For Lieut. Gov. (all the votes)	5050
Republican Senator Ticket.	
John Schenck,*	2750
David Gelſton,*	2553
De Witt Clinton,*	2516
William Denning,*	2467
Pierre Van Cortlandt, jun.	2001
Federal Ticket.	
———Hatfield,*	2482
Peter Vandevoort,	2416
James Watſon,	2315
———Cornell,	2335
Gozen Ryers,	2248

☞ thoſe marked thus (*) are elected Senators for the ſouthern diſtrict, to fill the vacancies in the Senate of this ſtate.

We need not remark, that all but one of the elected Senators are from the Republican Ticket; and it is ſaid that, had the Electors been careful to add jun. to Mr. Van Cortlandt's name he would have loſt his election by very few votes.

On Saturday evening the canvaſſers had gone through Orange, Ulſter and Delaware counties; the reſult was, that Mr. Livingſton had a total majority of 1204

FOR THE TIME-PIECE.

Meſſrs. Printers,

THE cockade has again raiſed its head, with the addition of a ſilver eagle:—It is my opinion, at the preſent criſis, when we are drawn by the miſconduct of our executive into ſuch a ſituation as renders it impoſſible to avoid the dreadful conſequences of a calamitous war with one of the moſt powerful nations in Europe, and I may ſay with propriety one of the moſt powerful in the world, it behoves us, as free citizens of America, to throw aſide all private animoſities, and unite in the defence of our country. Let it not be ſaid that the federaliſts, who, in general, think the Preſident of the United States infallible, are the firſt who ſtep forward to ſupport the freedom of America from foreign influence. Let us wear the American cockade, with the eagle, and convince them that we do not merit the title which they ſo kindly have attached to us—"*The dupes of the French nation.*"

A DEMOCRAT.

NEW THEATRE.

For the Benefit of

Mrs. BRETT & Mr. SEYMOUR.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, That, to remedy the inconvenience complained of in the Gallery, the partition will be taken away, and the front of the upper Boxes will, for the reſt of the ſeaſon, be united with the Gallery.

The Performers whoſe Benefits are to come, and for whoſe emolument this alteration is made, hope the ſame will give univerſal ſatisfaction.

THIS EVENING, June 4th, will be preſented, (never performed in America) a New PLAY, called, The

Italian Monk.

Written by Mr. Boaden,—received in London with the greateſt applauſe. The ſtory taken from Mrs. Ratcliffe's celebrated romance of The Italian.

[illegible] a Proceſſion and Chorus of [illegible]

End of the Play, Mrs Seymour will ſing a favourite Song, called,

THE POOR LITTLE GYPSEY.

After which, Miſs Broadhurſt will ſing a favourite Song, called,

THE FEMALE CRIER.

To which will be added, a Farce, called, The

Priſoner at Large,

Or, THE HUMOURS OF KILLARNEY.

Meſſrs. Miller and Falconer's Benefit.

ON Wedneſday evening, June 6th, will be preſented, the celebrated TRAGEDY of

THE ROBBERS.

Tranſlated from the German of Frederick Schiller.

In act 5th a repreſentation of the Caſtle beſieged.

In the courſe of the Evening the following entertainments:

The favourite Song of the NIGHTINGALE,
By Miſs Broadhurſt.

Collins's Ode on the Paſſions,
By Mr Cooper.

After which, a Pantomime, called,

The Merry Girl and Two Philoſophers.

The Two Philoſophers (for that night only) by Meſſrs. Martin and Jefferſon, who will introduce the favourite Song of

"*Let's all be unhappy together.*"

To which will be added, the Muſical Farce of

THE FARMER.

Jemmy Jumps, (his firſt appearance in that character) MR. JEFFERSON.

Committee of Arrangements.

The committee appointed by the different ſocieties to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, are requeſted to meet at citizen Snow's, (late Mrs. Amory's) Broadway, to-morrow evening, at half paſt ſeven o'clock; It is expected they will be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs of ſome importance will come before the meeting.

By order of the Committee,

S. DELAMATER Chairman.
MATT. L. DAVIS, Secry.

June 4.

Clean Linen and Cotton
RAGS
Bought at this Office.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And for Sale at the Bookſtore of N. JUDAH,
No. 47, Water-ſtreet. Price 1/6.

A DISCOURSE,

Delivered in the Synagogue, in New York, on the 9th of May, 1798, obſerved as a day of Humiliation, &c. conformably to the Recommendation of the Preſident of the United States of America.

BY REV. G. SEIXAS.

"*Behold how good and how pleaſant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.*" Pſalm 133.

May 30. 3w.

JOHN S. HUNN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, oppoſite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Inſtrument in the Conveyancing line with neatneſs and preciſion, and in the moſt reaſonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing buſineſs, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general ſatisfaction.—He alſo copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houſes, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from deſcription; and in ſuch a manner and at ſuch prices as he truſts, will meet the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him. March 29.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
THE COLUMBIAD;
CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl-ſtreet, will be moved on the firſt of May to 153 Broadway, nearly oppoſite Otſwego market.

For Sale at ſaid Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance, beſides the following French works—Abrege de l'Hiſtoire Romain avec 49 belles eſtampes, Eſprit de Mirabeau, on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publiciſts des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Moderne, par Herrenſchwand, Influence des Paſſions ſur le bonheur des individus et de, nations, par la Barone de Stael, Elegies de Cibules baiſers de Jean II, Contes et Nouvelles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Eſſai ſur le deſpotiſme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finances et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes. par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux. par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boileau, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. tf.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL,

A TWO ſtory Houſe and Lot, ſituate at the corner of Houſton and Proſpect ſtreet, adjoining Colonel Burr's ſeat. For particulars apply to

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
Feb. 14. No. 49, Water ſtreet

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows. Sliding glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

WASHINGTON FAMILY.

THIS PRINT, executed by E. Savage, of Philadelphia, is now ready for delivery to ſubſcribers, at No. 66, Naſſau-ſtreet.

Selected Poetry.

THE EXILE.

LOST on a rock of dreadful height,
And shrowded by the gloom of night,
A weary exile stood!
No wintery star its feeble ray
Shot forth to point the craggy way,
Or guide his devious steps to shun the foamy flood!

Above the warring tempest howl'd,
And near the ravenous she-wolf prowl'd,
A cataract plung'd below!
He shrunk! The bleak blast yell'd around,
He totter'd o'er the gulph profound,
While ev'ry startled scene was agoniz'd by woe!

For robb'd of joy, of peace bereft,
Adversity no balsam left
To heal the stings of scorn;
No sigh of love his pain beguil'd,
On him no friend, no kindred smil'd
To draw from memory's wound affliction's rankling thorn!

Disdain'd by fortune, stung by art,
And tortur'd with a feeling heart,
Which hope had left to break!
His sigh was lost amid the blast,
And Fancy, madd'ning on the past,
Bade tears, corroding tears, steal down his wither'd cheek.

Then why should he, with haggard eye,
Start from the she-wolf prowling nigh,
Or dread the gulph below?
Why totter o'er the dreadful steep,
And bear the pelting storm, and weep,
When one short step would end the tyranny of woe?

Poor Exile! why such fears endure,
When Nature's hand presents a cure,
Which only death can give?
Methinks the wretched wand'rer cries—
"GUILT seeks the grave; the COWARD dies:
"While VIRTUE nobly dares to suffer and to LIVE!"

From a late London paper.

IMPROMPTU.

SINCE Pitt takes our *all*, by his taxes assess'd
When we've *nothing* to lose heaven spare us the *rest*.
PADDY.

ANOTHER.

SHOULD the French come they'd find little among us;
Of our last farthing, Pitt will soon have wrung us;
Let *sans-culottes* the pen of satire to teaze—
Whilst they, in turn, pronounce us, *sans chemise!*
HELAS!!

A TRUISM.

"ANOTHER Elopement!" says Paddy, "by Jove
"These damsels are thinking of nothing but love!
"Tis a comical business, and may I be curst,
"Let them say what they will, if the last is the first!"
MUM.

For Publication by Subscription,
A celebrated and much admired New Novel,
ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.
BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,
Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."
THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 12w.
December 11. tf

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of East Chester, in the county of West Chester, and state of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the subscriber, Nicoll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, in the penal sum of one thousand pounds, conditioned for the payment of seven hundred and forty three pounds five shillings and ten pence, current money of the state of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next ensuing the date thereof; the said William S. Smith, for the better securing the payment thereof, as aforesaid, to the said Nicoll Floyd, his executors administrators or assigns, according to the condition of the said bond or obligation, did, on the said sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, mortgage to the said Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and assigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the sixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded south westerly, in front by Barclay street, formerly Anthony street; north easterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; south easterly, by the ground of the said Anthony Barclay; north westerly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the said Anthony Barclay, and the estate of Lewis Nichols (as the same are distinguished in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Lespenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceased, to Egbert Benson and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, and thirty seven); Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining; And whereas the condition of the said bond has not been performed. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and pursuant to the act in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.
January. NICOLL FLOYD
law. 6m.

A handsome Country House.
TO LET,
And Possession given on the

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to
FRANCIS TITUS.
Near the premises.
Bushwick, April 16. 4w.

FOR SALE,
A FAST TROTTING HORSE, that is used to a Chair—Enquire at No. 6, Broad-street.
May 9. 2w.

HATS.
PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties Slip,
INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,
MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.
OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.
April, 26. tf.

Printing Ink Manufactory.
JOHN BOWEN,
ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respactable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, pur addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, ndive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds
JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.
Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,
Sept. 1c. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.
BY MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.
CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,
Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the Same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundred pages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume, one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the other on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.